第22講　長文実践演習⑤

ポイント

① 対比の発見
② 抽象の発見
③ 具体の発見

次の文章を読んで，下の問いの（　　）に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

（1） When I first entered university, my aunt, who is a professional translator, gave me a new English dictionary. I was puzzled to see that it was a monolingual dictionary, which meant that everything was in English. Although it was a dictionary intended for learners, none of my classmates had one and, to be honest, I found it extremely difficult to use at first. I would look up words in the dictionary and still not fully understand the meanings. I was used to the familiar bilingual dictionaries, in which the entries are in English and their equivalents are given in Japanese. I really wondered why my aunt decided to make things so difficult for me. Now, after studying English at university for three years, I understand that monolingual dictionaries play a crucial role in learning a foreign language.

（2） When I started to learn English at the age of ten, I wanted to pick up as much basic vocabulary as possible and created what might be called a simple bilingual "dictionary" for myself. This consisted of English words and their equivalents in Japanese written on cards. I would put the English word on one side of a card and the Japanese equivalent on the other. I found this to be a convenient tool for memorizing basic everyday words.

(3) In high school I was assigned longer texts which had a larger vocabulary, so I started to use a standard English-Japanese bilingual dictionary. Such dictionaries contain a large number of commonly used English words. Each item comes with a pronunciation guide, its equivalent in Japanese, a note on its grammatical functions, and examples of how it is used.

NOTE

(4) For those working as professional translators and interpreters, there are more specialized bilingual dictionaries. My aunt often translates articles submitted to international medical journals, so she uses a bilingual dictionary devoted to medicine. Such dictionaries, available in various fields, tend to omit words like "come" or "go" used in an everyday sense; on the other hand, they contain highly specialized terms not found in standard bilingual dictionaries. For example, in a bilingual medical dictionary, one can find a term like "basal body temperature," which is unfamiliar to most people – an expression referring to the temperature when the body is at rest.

(5) Then, if bilingual dictionaries are so useful, why did my aunt give me a monolingual dictionary? As I found out, there is, in fact, often no perfect equivalence between words in one language and those in another. My aunt even goes so far as to claim that a Japanese "equivalent" can never give you the real meaning of a word in English! Therefore she insisted that I read the definition of a word in a monolingual dictionary when I wanted to obtain a better understanding of its meaning. Gradually, I have come to see what she meant.

(6) Using a monolingual dictionary for learners has benefited me in another important way - my passive vocabulary (words I can understand) has increasingly become an active vocabulary (words I actually use). This dictionary uses a limited number of words, around 2,000, in its definitions. When I read these definitions, I am repeatedly exposed to basic words and how they are used to explain objects and concepts. Because of this, I can express myself more easily in English.

NOTE

(7) Once I got used to the monolingual dictionary for learners, I discovered another kind of monolingual dictionary, which is particularly useful when writing essays or preparing presentations. This is what can be called a "find-the-right-word" dictionary. This kind of dictionary enables me to come up with an alternative, and sometimes more precise, expression for a word I am already familiar with. For example, if I look up "difficult," I will find a group of related terms such as "challenging," "tough," "hard," and "demanding." A word like "important" will lead me to "significant," "crucial," "essential," "influential," and "major."

(8) What I realize now is that both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries have particular uses, and your choice of dictionary depends on your aims. If you wish to understand the general meaning of texts in a foreign language and have no need to express your own ideas in the language, you may find a bilingual dictionary sufficient. If you work as a professional translator, you will find it necessary to use specialized bilingual dictionaries. However, if your ultimate goals are to understand a foreign language clearly and to speak or write the language using a variety of words, I strongly recommend that you obtain a monolingual dictionary once you have command of a basic vocabulary. I feel I owe the progress I have made in English to the wisdom of my aunt.

(09 センター　本)

NOTE

問１　When the writer received the dictionary from his aunt, he did not find it easy to use because (　　).

① entries were arranged in an unfamiliar order

② he was not used to reading definitions in English

③ it often did not contain the meanings he was looking for

④ most of his friends only used bilingual dictionaries

問２　The type of dictionary described in paragraph (3) is different from those explained in paragraphs (2) and (4) in that it (　　).

① includes a lot of information about ordinary words and their usage

② is more convenient for those just beginning to learn a language

③ is too advanced for most language learners to use effectively

④ lists highly specialized terms used by language professionals

問３　Which of the following examples best fits the aunt's view that "a Japanese 'equivalent' can never give you the real meaning of a word in English"?

(　　)

① A clear stress falls on the first part of the word "water," which is always the case with "*mizu*."

② The letter "t" in "water" can be pronounced as *t* or *d*, but the "*z*" in "*mizu*" is almost always pronounced as *z*.

③ Unlike "water," "*mizu*" can be written using different writing systems such as *katakana*, *hiragana* and Chinese characters.

④ "Water" is not the same as "*mizu*" because the former can refer to hot or cold water, unlike the latter.

問４　By using the type of monolingual dictionary described in paragraph (6), the writer (　　).

① became more active in explaining concepts to others

② greatly expanded his passive English vocabulary

③ improved his speaking and writing skills in English

④ was able to count words in English more easily

問５　Through using a “find-the-right-word” dictionary, one can (　　).

① come up with more precise Japanese equivalents for English words

② find the precise meanings of words that are no longer used

③ learn to use a variety of words with related meanings

④ write an essay or prepare a presentation in a shorter time

問６　When paragraphs (1) through (8) are divided into four groups according to the topic of each, which grouping is most appropriate? (　　)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
①	(1)	(2) (3) (4) (5)	(6) (7)	(8)
②	(1)	(2) (3) (4)	(5) (6) (7)	(8)
③	(1) (2)	(3) (4) (5)	(6) (7)	(8)
④	(1) (2)	(3) (4)	(5) (6) (7)	(8)

問７　The writer implies that (　　).

① by continuing to use only bilingual dictionaries, learners are less likely to achieve a good command of a language

② learners should start to use monolingual dictionaries as soon as they begin to study English

③ the role of bilingual dictionaries is declining and monolingual dictionaries are becoming more popular

④ when learners look up a word in a monolingual dictionary, they should also check the word in a bilingual dictionary

復習テスト　　　　第二十二回

次の見出し語に相当する表現を選びなさい。

1. 翻訳家

① telescope　② telegraph　③ translator　④ terminator

2. 決定的な

① cooperative　② crucial
③ cruel　④ curious

3. 困惑する

① be complex　② be disappointed
③ be complicated　④ be puzzled

4. 調べる

① look forward　② look down on
③ look up to　④ look up

5. 相当するもの

① encouragement　② empowerment
③ equivalence　④ embodiment

6. ～から成っている

① commit of　② commit on　③ consist of　④ consist in

7. 記憶する

① socialize　② memorize
③ civilize　④ realize

8. 専念する

① be poured into　② be composed of
③ be related to　④ be devoted to

NOTE

第 22 講　　解答

< 解答・全訳 >

問 1　②　　問 2　①　　問 3　④　　問 4　③

問 5　③　　問 6　②　　問 7　①

(1)　私が大学に入学した最初の頃，おばが，プロの翻訳家をやっているのだが，私に新しい英語の辞書をくれた。それが単一言語の辞書，すなわちすべて英語で書かれていると分かって困惑した。それは学習者向けの辞書だったけれども，級友でそれを持っていた人は誰もいなかったし，正直に言うと，初めは使うのが極めて難しいと思った。その辞書で単語を調べても完全には意味を理解できないかもしれなかった。私はなじみのある二言語辞書に慣れていたが，それには単語の見出しが英語で，その意味が日本語で書かれている。私はなぜおばが状況をそんなに難しくしたのかと本当に疑問に思った。現在大学で 3 年間英語の勉強をした後では，単一言語辞書が外国語を学習する際に，欠かせない役割を果たしていると理解できる。

(2)　私が 10 歳で英語の勉強を始めたとき，出来る限り多くの基本語彙を身に付けたかったし，自分自身で単純ないわゆる二言語の「辞書」というようなものを作った。これは，英単語とその意味が日本語でカードに書かれたものからできていた。カードの一方の面に英単語を，もう一方の面に日本語の意味を書いたものを載せたものだった。これは基本的な日常使う単語を暗記するのに便利な道具だと思った。

(3)　高校では，より語彙が多い長い文章が課題で割り当てられたので，標準的な英和辞典を使用し始めた。そのような辞書には，非常に多くのよく使われる英単語が載っている。それぞれの項目には発音記号，日本語で意味，文法的機能についての注釈，そして使用例が載っている。

(4)　プロの翻訳家や通訳として仕事をしている人々にとって，もっと専門的な二言語辞書がある。おばは，よく国際的な医学誌に掲載される論文を翻訳しているから，医学専門の二言語辞書を使用している。そのような辞書は，様々な分野で利用できて，日常的な意味で使われる「来る」「行く」のような語は省略されがちである。一方で，それらは，標準の二言語辞書には載っていないとても専門的な用語が載っている。たとえば，ある二言語の医学辞典には，「基礎体温」のような用語が載っていて，ほとんどの人にはなじみのないものだ。それは，休息時の体温を指す表現だ。

(5)　もし二言語辞書がそんなに役立つものならば，なぜおばは私に単一言語使用の辞書をくれたのか。私は気づいたのだが，実際一つの言語の中の単語と別の言語の単

語に完全なイコール関係が成り立たないことが多い。おばは日本語での「代わりの単語」では, 英語の単語の本当の意味がわからないとさえ主張する。それゆえ彼女は, 単語の意味をより深く理解したいとき，私に単一言語の辞書で単語の定義を読むように要求していた。徐々に，私は，おばの意図していたことがわかるようになってきた。

(6)　学習者向けの単一言語の辞書を使うことで，私にはもうひとつの重要な点でメリットがあった。すなわち，私の受動的な語彙（私が理解できる語）がますます能動的な語彙（私が実際に使える語）になりつつある。この辞書は，定義には 2,000 語ほどの限定された数の語を使っている。私がこれらの定義を読むと，基本語と，それがさまざまな対象や概念を説明するためにどのように使うかに繰り返し触れることになる。このおかげで，私はより簡単に自分の言いたいことを英語で表現できる。

(7)　一度この学習者向けの一言語辞書に慣れると，別の種類の単一言語辞書を見つけたが, それはレポートを書いたりプレゼンの準備に特に役立つ。これはいわゆる「適語発見」辞書というようなものだ。この種の辞書のおかげで，私はすでになじみのある語の代わりになるものや時にもっと正確な表現を思い付くことができる。たとえば difficult という単語を引くと，challenging，tough，hard，demanding のような関連語のグループを目にするだろう。important のような語を引くと，significant や crucial，essential，influential，major などの語を目にできる。

(8)　私が今認識していることは，一言語辞書も二言語辞書も両方特定の使い方があり，辞書の選択は目的次第となることだ。もしあなたが外国語の文中の全般的な意味を理解して，その言語で自分の考えを表現する必要はないなら，二言語辞書で十分だろう。もしあなたがプロの翻訳家として仕事をするなら，専門的な二言語辞書を使うことが必要だろう。しかし，もしあなたの最終的な目標が外国語をはっきり理解して，さまざまな単語を使って，その言語を話したり書いたりするつもりなら，私は，基本語彙を身につけた時点で単一言語辞書を手に入れることを強く勧める。私は，英語で成し遂げた進歩は，おばの智恵におっていると感じている。

第 22 講　重要語彙リスト

1	translator	翻訳家	25	submit	提出する
2	be puzzled	困惑する	26	article	記事
3	intend A for B	B に向けて A を意図する	27	be devoted to	～に専念する
4	to be honest	正直に言うと	27	available	利用できる
5	extremely	極めて	29	omit	省略する
6	look up	調べる	30	term	用語
7	fully	十分に	31	temperature	体温
8	be used to	～に慣れている	32	refer to	～について言う
9	equivalent	相当するもの	33	go so far as to do	～しさえする
10	crucial	決定的な	34	definition	定義
11	play a ～ role	～な役割を果たす	35	benefit	利点を与える
12	pick up	習得する	36	passive	受動的な
13	vocabulary	語彙	37	be exposed to	～にさらされる
14	consist of	～から成る	38	alternative	代わりの
15	find O to be C	O が C だと思う	39	precise	正確な
16	convenient	便利な	40	particular	特定の
17	memorize	記憶する	41	depend on	～に左右される
18	assign	割り当てる	42	sufficient	十分な
19	standard	標準の	43	ultimate	最終的な
20	pronunciation	発音	44	general	全般的な
21	grammatical	文法の	45	recommend	推薦する
22	function	機能	46	command	自在に使う能力
23	interpreter	通訳	47	owe A to B	A は B のおかげだ
24	specialized	専門的な	48	make progress	進歩する

第22講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

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on the other hand, they contain highly specialized terms not found in standard bilingual dictionaries. For example, in a bilingual medical dictionary, one can find a term like “basal body temperature,” which is unfamiliar to most people – an expression referring to the temperature when the body is at rest.

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language and have no need to express your own ideas in the language, you may find a bilingual dictionary sufficient. If you work as a professional translator, you will find it necessary to use specialized bilingual dictionaries. However, if your ultimate goals are to understand a foreign language clearly and to speak or write the language using a variety of words, I strongly recommend that you obtain a monolingual dictionary once you have command of a basic vocabulary. I feel I owe the progress I have made in English to the wisdom of my aunt.

復習テスト　解答

第二十二回

1. ③	2. ②	3. ④	4. ④
5. ③	6. ③	7. ②	8. ④